

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF AVIATION ACT OF 2020

HON. ANDRÉ CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 2020

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, today I join my colleagues, Rep. DON YOUNG of Alaska, Chairman Emeritus of the Transportation Committee, and Rep. RICK LARSEN, Chairman of the Aviation Subcommittee, in introducing the bipartisan National Center for the Advancement of Aviation Act of 2020. Our committee has worked for years to make American skies the safest in the world, and to strengthen the industry workforce to maintain the highest standards of aviation excellence.

Our legislation, the National Center for the Advancement of Aviation (NCAA) would support and promote collaboration amongst civil, commercial, and military aviation sectors to address the demands and challenges associated with ensuring a safe and vibrant national aviation system through research, education, and training.

Too often in the past, innovation and lessons learned in various aviation sectors has not been shared in a collaboratively or timely manner, especially considering rapid developments in new technology. Our bill helps break down silos across commercial aviation, general aviation and military aviation sectors that will not only improve safety and best practices, but also expand opportunities for those interested in the aviation workforce—for the young and not so young, from those just starting out, to those with experience who want to move into other types of aviation work.

The National Center would focus on four key areas with an emphasis on aviation workforce development. First, it would support education efforts and provide resources to curriculum developers so educators at all levels have the tools and training to educate the next generation of aviation professionals.

Second, the national center would provide a forum to leverage and share expertise amongst industry sectors including the dissemination of existing high school education curriculum to develop and deploy a workforce of pilots, aerospace engineers, unmanned aircraft system operators, aviation maintenance technicians, or other aviation maintenance professionals needed in the coming decades.

Third, it would serve as a central repository for economic and safety data research and analysis allowing a comprehensive perspective of industry information that would improve safety for all stakeholders.

Finally, it would support symposiums and conferences to facilitate collaboration across the industry and develop future advancements for the aviation and aerospace community.

This legislation would also allow the FAA to focus on safety, certification, and air traffic operations.

The national center would be funded by using a small percentage of the interest ac-

rued annually on the taxes and fees collected from users of our aviation system and deposited into the aviation trust fund. In other words, no general fund taxpayer dollars would be used to support this national center.

Our aviation and aerospace industry supports over 11 million jobs and contributes more than \$1.6 trillion per year to the national economy. More than 130 organizations including schools, airports, airlines, manufacturers, unions, and other entities involved in aviation and aerospace have expressed strong support for this legislation. The list of organizations supporting this legislation is provided here:

AAR Corp.; ACI Jet; Aeronautical Repair Station Association; Aerospace Center of Excellence; Aerospace Maintenance Council; Air Care Alliance; Air Line Pilots Association, International; Air Medical Operators Association; Air Wisconsin Airlines; Airbus; Aircraft Electronics Association; Aircraft Mechanics Fraternal Association; Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association; Airlines for America; Alabama General Aviation Alliance; Alaska Airlines.

Alaska Airmen Association; Alaskan Aviation Safety Foundation; Alliance for Aviation Across America; Allied Pilots Association; American Airlines; American Bonanza Society; American Yankee Association; Arizona Airports Association; Arizona Flight Training Working group; Arizona Pilots Association; Arizona Safety Advisory Group; Arkansas General Aviation Association; Association for Unmanned Vehicle Systems International; Association of California Airports; Atlas Air Worldwide.

Aviation Council of Pennsylvania; Aviation Technician Education Council; California Pilots Association; Cape Air; Cargo Airline Association; Cessna Flyer Association; Choose Aerospace, Inc.; Citation Jet Pilots, Inc.; Coalition of Airline Pilots Associations; Colorado Aviation Business Association; Commemorative Air Force; Community and Airport Partnership for Safe Operations; CommutAir; Compass Airlines; Delta Air Lines.

Delta State University; EAA Type Club Coalition; EAA Warbirds of America; East Central Ohio Pilots Association; East Hampton Aviation Association; Empire Airlines; Endeavor Air; Envoy Air; EVAC, the Emergency Volunteers Air Corps; Experimental Aircraft Association; ExpressJet Airlines; FAST; FedEx Express; Flight School Association of North America; Flying Knights Flying Club.

Flying Physicians Association; Friends of Linden Airport; Fullerton Airport Pilots Association; General Aviation Council of Hawaii; General Aviation Manufacturers Association; Glasair Aircraft Owners Association; GoJet Airlines; Hawaiian Airlines; Helicopter Association International; Horizon Air; International Air Transport Association; International Council of Air Shows, Inc.; Iowa Aviation Association; Kentucky Aviation Association; Kimmel Aviation Insurance.

Ladd Gardner Aviation Insurance, Inc.; Lancair Owners and Builders Organization; Lewis University Airport; LIFT Academy; Long Island Business Aviation Association; Los Alamos Airport; Louisiana Airport Managers and Associates; Maine Aeronautics Association; Maine Aviation Business Associa-

tion; Massachusetts Airport Management Association; Michigan Business Aviation Association; Minnesota Pilots Association; Minnesota Seaplane Pilots Association; Mississippi Agricultural Association.

Montana Pilots Association; Mooney Summit, Inc.; National Agricultural Aviation Association; National Air Traffic Controllers Association; National Air Transportation Association; National Association of State Aviation Officials; National Business Aviation Association; National Coalition for Aviation and Space Education; NetJets; NetJets Association of Shared Aircraft Pilots; New Hampshire Pilots Association; New Jersey Aviation Association; New Mexico Airport Manager's Association; New York Aviation Management Association; North American Trainer Association.

Ohio Regional Business Aviation Association; Oklahoma Aeronautics Commission; Oklahoma Airport Operators Association; Oklahoma Pilots Association; Oregon Pilots Association; Organization of Black Aerospace Professionals; Palo Alto Airport Association; Pearl Harbor Aviation Museum; Petaluma Area Pilots Association; Piedmont Airlines; Piper Flyer Association; Plane and Pilot News; Professional Aviation Maintenance Association; PSA Airlines; Pure White Smoke Oil, Inc.

Recreational Aviation Foundation; Red Star Pilots Association; Regional Airline Association; Republic Airways; Rhode Island Pilots Association; San Carlos Pilots Association; San Diego Christian College; Seaplane Pilots Association; South Carolina Aviation Association; South Dakota Pilots Association; Southwest Airlines; Southwest Airlines Pilots Association; Start Skydiving, Inc.; Sturdivant Brothers Flying Service.

T-34 Mentor Association; The Boeing Company; The Museum of Flight, Seattle, Washington; Trans States Airlines; U.S. Contract Tower Association; U.S. Parachute Association; United Airlines; UPS; Veterans Airlift Command; Virginia Aviation Business Association; Washington Pilots Association; Washington Seaplane Pilots Association; Women in Aviation International; Zerowait, Inc.

Madam Speaker, this legislation will address the demands and challenges our aviation and aerospace industry face today and tomorrow. I strongly encourage my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring the National Center for the Advancement of Aviation Act of 2020.

IN HONOR OF RUTH BADER
GINSBURG

HON. JACKIE SPEIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 2020

Ms. SPEIER. Madam Speaker, the loss of Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg is a loss for our country, but the grief is particularly acute for women and girls. We've lost the greatest feminist icon of our time who used her legal talents to lift us up and fought for a world that recognized our equal stature and dignity.

Her fame sort of crept up on her. Her tiny frame belied her judicial might. She had a soft

• This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

voice but was a megaphone in her words. She was a rock of righteousness and boasted rock solid abs from her planks and exercise regimen. She also became a fashionista icon as she donned collar necklaces and black lace gloves.

As women members of Congress, our paths would have been even tougher had it not been for Justice Ginsburg's brilliant legal strategy that built a foundation for our equality in the law. She turned the personal sex discrimination she endured into a life's mission to overcome.

Imagine being told by the dean of the law school at Harvard that she was taking a man's seat! After serving on both Harvard and Columbia's law reviews and graduating first in her class, she couldn't get a clerkship or an associate job at a New York law firm. She went on to teach as a professor of law at Rutgers and discrimination struck again—she found out she was making less than a male colleague of equal standing. When she complained, she was told that he had a wife and two kids and she had a husband in a big law firm in New York City.

She was going to file an EEOC complaint until the law school relented. She argued 300 gender discrimination cases in her career later practicing law. She challenged bogus laws that claimed to protect women but in fact discriminated against them, stating, "The pedestal upon which women have been placed has all too often, upon closer inspection, been revealed as a cage." In her work on the bench she declared women should not be discriminated against, denied control of our bodies, and deserved equal pay for equal work.

The fact that we cannot honor this titan properly because Republicans refuse to honor her dying wish adds further insult to our collective injury. Their desire to destroy the ACA and rip away health care from 135 million Americans with preexisting conditions is greater than their sense of decency. Their thirst to pack the court with four Justices selected by Presidents who lost the popular vote is anything but just.

Her fervent wish, our fervent wish may be denied but no one can deny the notorious RBG her due, her greatness, her iconic presence in the Supreme Court hall of fame. Someday, her fervent wish of nine women Justices will be a reality.

And so, we rise up. We fight for RBG's legacy and the just world she envisioned. It's time for us all to be notorious.

SUPPORTING H.R. 8472

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 2020

Mr. COURTNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of swift passage of H.R. 8472, the Impact Aid Coronavirus Relief Act, my legislation with Representative DUSTY JOHNSON to ensure school districts with high numbers of military-connected children are not further financially impacted by the coronavirus's devastation. This bipartisan, bicameral bill would allow school districts to use their last student headcount on upcoming applications for federal Impact Aid rather than conduct a student audit during this highly un-

usual and disruptive school year, and would eliminate the risk losing funding due to an undercount.

Impact Aid supports school districts that encompass large amounts of federal land such as military installations and tribal land, and ensures they have the resources they need that would otherwise come from local taxes. With this school year's unprecedented complexities, our bill would relieve these districts' already overburdened administrators and staff of one labor intensive requirement, and ensure that they receive the full amount of Impact Aid payments they need to support our military and tribal students.

In my district in Eastern Connecticut, the Ledyard and Groton school districts rely on Impact Aid as a key funding source. As schools are under immense pressure to keep kids learning in new formats this year, these funds are more crucial than ever, and this bill would ensure that schools can count on them.

I thank my counterparts in the Senate for their work to build on the original proposal by including the Migrant Education Program as well, which requires a similar student count. This addition ensures that children of migrant agricultural workers receive the full public education they are entitled to.

Many thanks as well to Chairman BOBBY SCOTT of the Education and Labor Committee for his support of this legislation. I urge the Senate to pass this bill without delay.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 2020

Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to make clear my position on H. Res. 1154 which condemns the QAnon movement and the disturbing conspiracy theories which it promotes. Regrettably, my vote on this important resolution was inadvertently not recorded. But let me be clear, I strongly support this resolution and I condemn the dangerous conspiracies that this organization traffics in and continues to spread across the internet every day. The QAnon conspiracy movement is a danger to our national security and I am glad to see that this body condemned the organization in a strong, bipartisan fashion. I join with my colleagues in supporting this resolution.

**UYGHUR FORCED LABOR
DISCLOSURE ACT OF 2020**

SPEECH OF

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 30, 2020

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I am including in the RECORD under General Leave for the consideration of H.R. 6270, a letter from Global Witness and the Sentry, relating to arguments made by the Chamber of Congress and other opponents during consideration of that legislation. Their letter states, in part, quote "As part of the current debate surrounding H.R. 6270, the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclo-

sure Act of 2020, which uses a similar approach to the legislative effort our organizations have worked on and supported in Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, we have seen the same misinformation and dated analysis used to attack this bill as has been used to attempt to discredit efforts to address conflict minerals in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)." End quote.

The letter includes a number of examples that show the positive impact Section 1502 has had in the DRC. The letter states, for example, quote, "In 2010, the year Section 1502 was passed, the U.N. Group of Experts stated that 'in the Kivu provinces, almost every mining deposit [was] controlled by a military group.' By 2015, just four years after the conflict minerals rule was implemented by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the International Peace Information Service (IPIS) found that over three-quarters (79 percent) of 3T miners surveyed in eastern Congo were working in mines where no armed group involvement had been reported . . . By the end of 2018, 465 tin, tantalum and tungsten and 106 gold mines have been validated green, which means that no signs of interference of armed groups or the Congolese army and no child labor have been found. These mines employ over 27,000 miners." End quote.

I realize that the notion of objective truth has taken a hit over the past few years, and that it may not hold as much sway in some circles. But I'm here to soundly reject the Chamber's denigration of a successful law that it has long opposed in an effort to persuade members to oppose a similar bill, H.R. 6270, which is before us. I urge members to reject this kind of cynicism and give their strong support to H.R. 6270.

SEPTEMBER 29, 2020.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The Sentry and Global Witness support efforts to combat corruption and human rights abuses connected to supply chains. We believe that due diligence and transparency measures can be effective in shifting behavior and supporting supply chains that are less abusive.

As part of the current debate surrounding H.R. 6270, the "Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act of 2020, which uses a similar approach to the legislative effort our organizations have worked on and supported in Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, we have seen the same misinformation and dated analysis used to attack this bill as has been used to attempt to discredit efforts to address conflict minerals in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The implementation of the 1502 Rule has not been without its challenges and it took time to set-up appropriate mechanisms in DRC but significant progress and an important foundation has been built.

In 2010, the year Section 1502 was passed, the U.N. Group of Experts stated that "in the Kivu provinces, almost every mining deposit [was] controlled by a military group." By 2015, just four years after the conflict minerals rule was implemented by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the International Peace Information Service (IPIS) found that over three-quarters (79 percent) of 3T miners surveyed in eastern Congo were working in mines where no armed group involvement had been reported. Since then, overall armed interference in 3T and gold mining sites visited by IPIS has decreased from 41% in 2015 to 26% in the period

2016-2018. By the end of 2018, 465 tin, tantalum and tungsten and 106 gold mines have been validated green, which means that no signs of interference of armed groups or the Congolese army and no child labor have been found. These mines employ over 27,000 miners. As of September 29, 2020, 73 percent of smelters and refiners worldwide (236 out of 323 total) for the four conflict minerals have passed independent, third-party audits by the Responsible Minerals Assurance Process. This contrasts to an operating environment before the passage of Section 1502 when no certification mechanism existed for distinguishing mines conflict controlled by armed groups or the Congolese army from conflict-free mines.

That is why Congolese civil society groups have been outspoken in their support. In 2017, over 100 Congolese civil society organizations signed letters in support of Section 1502. Recently, Isaac Wikirevolo Mumbere, Human Rights officer at the Network for the Conservation and the Rehabilitation of Forest Ecosystems, commented: "Dodd-Frank [1502] is a law worth its weight in gold because it has helped pull Congolese army commanders and militias out of the mines. Likewise, it has prevented Congolese officials who had taken the artisanal mining sector as their own property from continuing to do so."

Several companies, including Tiffany & Co., Apple, Richline, and Intel, have publicly emphasized the importance of supply chain due diligence. In 2017, 129 Investors, representing over \$4.8 trillion in assets stated in a letter to the SEC, that the due diligence disclosures required by Section 1502 provide valuable information about how companies manage supply chain risks. The U.S. conflict mineral law was the first of its kind and has spurred international action. Many other countries have since then passed similar laws holding companies responsible for the impact for supply chains.

Opponents of the conflict minerals rule continue to use outdated information including statistics from before or right after the rule's implementation. Now, ten years after the passage of Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and eight years after the implementation of the conflict minerals rule, we can make more accurate determinations about its success. Compliance costs were far lower than feared, and while challenges remain, data demonstrates a substantial reduction in the presence of armed groups in the mines.

We hope you will use an accurate portrait of the impact of Dodd Frank 1502 as you consider other legislative approaches that draw on this framework.

Sincerely,

IAN SCHWAB,
Director of Regional Policy
and Advocacy, The Sentry.
PAUL DONOWITZ,
Team Leader, Global Witness.

RECOGNIZING MAYOR SANDY SMITH OF MONROEVILLE

HON. BRADLEY BYRNE

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 2020

Mr. BYRNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to offer my thanks and appreciation to Mayor Sandy Smith for her years of service to the people of Monroeville and Monroe County. All the area's residents owe her a debt for her unwavering dedications over many years.

As the longtime Executive Director of the Monroeville/Monroe County Chamber of Commerce, Sandy was tireless in pursuing jobs and economic development opportunities for all the county's citizens.

Once elevated to mayor, Sandy's advocacy for Monroeville continued with the same professionalism, positivity, kindness, and inclusiveness everyone who knows Sandy would expect.

Throughout the years, Sandy has been instrumental in promoting Monroeville as the home of its native daughter, the beloved author Harper Lee, and making Monroeville the tourism center it is today. Truly, her heart is with Monroeville.

I wish Sandy, Rayford, their children, and their growing family all the best. I know God will continue to bless them all.

IN MEMORY OF EMILIO GUGLIELMELLI, JR.

HON. CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 2020

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of Emilio Guglielmelli, Jr. A valiant World War II veteran who was a deeply treasured member of the Walla Walla, Washington community.

Emilio was born and raised in Walla Walla, where he learned the values of hard work and the American dream on his family farm. After graduating from St. Vincent's Academy, he took the brave call to serve our country during one of the world's darkest times. After just 10 weeks of basic training in the United States Army infantry, Emilio was sent to the Philippine Islands. After the liberation, Emilio continued his service in Japan until 1946 when he was welcomed home to the family farm.

For the 50th Anniversary of the liberation, Emilio traveled back to the Philippines. He valued this trip to be one of the highlights of his life. Emilio was proud to be a WWII veteran. Like so many of his brothers and sisters of the Greatest Generation, he would have never called himself a hero but he was. Emilio lived a full life of courage, honor, and love of country.

Emilio and his wife Pauline S. Andreas raised a family full of several children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren. Emilio was a well-known and active community member, serving on several community leadership boards and clubs. His Walla Walla sweet onions became a token best seller around town. Emilio was a talented drum player. He shared his love for music wherever he went.

Emilio's faith guided him in all that he did. His dedication to the Catholic Church was constant. Emilio frequently served as a lecture and volunteer for many St. Patrick Catholic Church masses and events. Because he shared his time and talents, he made the world around him a better place.

On behalf of a grateful nation and the United States House of Representatives, I rise to remember Emilio and his remarkable legacy of service to our nation. I pray for comfort and peace to all who mourn his passing. May we honor Emilio's legacy of service and sacrifice by continuing to honor him and all the members of the Greatest Generation. We must

never forget their sacrifices for keeping our freedom and the Promise of America alive.

EMPOWERING OLYMPIC, PARALYMPIC, AND AMATEUR ATHLETES ACT OF 2020

SPEECH OF

HON. TED LIEU

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 2020

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Speaker, I am glad that today the House is considering S. 2330, the Empowering Olympic, Paralympic, and Amateur Athletes Act, the Senate companion to legislation I introduced in the House along with Representatives JOHN CURTIS, DIANA DEGETTE, and SUSAN BROOKS. I am incredibly thankful for the courageous survivors who stepped forward and whose advocacy made this legislation possible, and to Senators JERRY MORAN and RICHARD BLUMENTHAL who authored this legislation.

In 2016, I was shocked and angered when more than 300 brave gymnasts, including some from my congressional district, began to come forward with claims of sexual abuse against Larry Nassar, who had been the USA Gymnastics team doctor and a Michigan State University faculty member.

I was similarly upset when only two years later, the Daily Breeze, a newspaper in my district, released the results of its investigation into USA Swimming. That investigation revealed, "a culture within American swimming where the sexual abuse of underage swimmers by their coaches and others in positions of power within the sport was commonplace and even accepted by top officials and coaches."

The widespread and longstanding nature of the abuse as well as the knowledge that many allegations of abuse were brushed under the table have laid bare the deep systemic failures of the organizations charged with protecting athletes. The exposure of these abuses has necessitated immediate and aggressive reform of the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee and the National Governing Bodies.

That is why I was proud to introduce H.R. 7881, the Empowering Olympic, Paralympic, and Amateur Athletes Act. This bipartisan legislation helped build broad support for the reforms in S. 2330 and ultimately usher them through the House of Representatives and onto the President's desk to become law.

Our legislation seeks to protect amateur athletes from emotional, physical, and sexual abuse in numerous ways. To strengthen accountability, it imposes legal liability for the USOPC and the NGBs when coaches or employees sexually abuse athletes. In addition, it establishes mechanisms to allow Congress to dissolve the entities if necessary. To empower athletes, the bill requires the establishment of clear procedures and reporting requirements, imposes clear responsibilities to protect athletes, and bolsters the Office of the Ombuds to give athletes an independent resource if they have been abused or assaulted. Finally, the bill strengthens and provides a steady funding stream for the U.S. Center for SafeSport, which provides abuse prevention education and training and investigates allegations of sexual abuse.

We all owe a debt of gratitude to those survivors who bravely spoke up about the horrific abuses that they endured and then turned their grief into advocacy. It is my hope that their work and this legislation will bring lasting, positive change to the sports world.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

HONORING GEORGE WASHINGTON BIGGS

HON. GREG STANTON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 2020

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the life and legacy of George Washington Biggs, who passed away on Saturday, September 19, 2020, at the age of 95. A native son of Arizona, George was a legend among us and the last remaining Tuskegee Airman in our state who valiantly served in World War II, Korea, and Vietnam. For his selfless service and sacrifice, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor—the highest civilian recognition given by Congress. George was a hero with unwavering patriotism who fought tirelessly to uphold and preserve American values, and our country's indebtedness to him will forever stand the test of time.

Born in Nogales, Arizona, to a family with a history of military service, George answered the call to duty early in his life. At age 18, he joined the U.S. Army Air Corps and served as a member of the Tuskegee Airmen—the first Black military aviators to fly in combat during World War II. George and his fellow airmen overcame racism and discrimination and played a significant role in the eventual integration of the United States armed forces.

George returned to civilian life in 1946, but his heart remained on the frontlines, and he reenlisted in the U.S. Air Force, where he would go on to fight in the Korean War as a Second Lieutenant. Following the ceasefire in Korea, George returned to the states and was stationed at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base in Tucson, Arizona, where he trained and mentored Black airmen. In 1970, George retired from the military after flying his final mission during the Vietnam War.

His life was forever intertwined with those he served alongside—never forgetting the sacrifices our brave men and women make to preserve the American way of life. Each Memorial Day, George would visit the Nogales City Cemetery where his father was buried to plant flags over the graves of veterans to honor them.

As a nation, we join his wife, Olga, their 10 children, 22 grandchildren, 24 great-grandchildren, and loved ones in honoring George. A man of unshakeable conviction, courage, and dedication, George's legacy will remain synonymous of a true American patriot. Thank you for your service, George and Godspeed.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF THE LIFE OF LEWIS W. BUTLER

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 2020

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and work of Lewis W. Butler.

Lewis was born in San Francisco, California, on March 27, 1957, the son of Lewis H. and Sheana Butler, and died on September 17, 2020 at the age of 63 at his home in San Francisco.

Lewis grew up in San Francisco with the exception of the two years spent in Malaysia while his father served as the Director of the Peace Corps there, and time in Washington, D.C. while his father served in what was then the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Lewis earned his undergraduate degree in civil engineering from Stanford and a Master's in architecture from Harvard University. After their Harvard graduations in 1985, he and his wife Catherine Armsden formed Butler Armsden, a successful architecture firm in San Francisco.

Lewis is described as an inventive modernist residential architect with a prominent clientele. He is also described as a teacher, a mentor, and a confident man with a can-do attitude. He possessed a great sense of humor and a humble demeanor.

He was a true gentleman, a winner of countless merit awards who took no particular pride in showing them off. He was a surfer and a vintage British motorcycle aficionado and he built sand castles as part of a non-profit fundraiser. He was devoted to his community and served on the boards of the Hamlin School, University High School and the San Francisco Girls Chorus.

Lewis W. Butler leaves his wife of 37 years, Catherine Armsden, his son, Tobias, his daughter Elena, his father Lewis H. Butler, and his sisters Serra and Lucy. He also leaves four nephews and three nieces.

Madam Speaker, I ask the entire House of Representatives to join me in honoring the life and work of this good and great man. He has left an indelible imprint on the architecture of the San Francisco Peninsula and beyond, and his friendship has left an imprint on the lives of so many who had the good fortune to know him. Lew Butler was a national treasure. He strengthened our community, bettered our nation, and was a true blessing in every way imaginable.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 2020

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 1154, condemning QAnon and rejecting the conspiracy theories it promotes. Although my vote was not recorded, I strongly support this resolution. I spoke on the floor on Thursday to commend Representatives MALINOWSKI and RIGGLEMAN for their leadership on this issue. I was pleased to vote yes on the Rule. I have been targeted by QAnon on social media and have seen per-

sonally the absurdity and danger of their beliefs to our political system and to our countries historical beliefs in truth and in reality.

REINTRODUCTION OF THE FOOD DESERTS ACT

HON. ANDRÉ CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 6, 2020

Mr. CARSON of Indiana. Madam Speaker, food security is quickly becoming a national crisis that we must address. In my district alone, 1 in 5 people live in a food desert where grocery stores are unfortunately closing down, taking away healthy options and prices are skyrocketing for smaller stores. Too many families already lack a car or reliable public transportation to get to the nearest alternative, often located over a mile away. Today, thousands of my constituents are struggling to find the food they need, with many forced to rely on fast food and convenience stores. These options are neither healthy nor affordable. These problems have only been made worse by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sadly, this situation is not unique. Over 29 million people, almost 10 percent of the U.S. population, live without ready access to affordable, nutritious food and over 2 million people have no transportation to get to their nearest store. Many have seen their local stores close their doors during the recent economic downturn. Others lost access years ago and are now facing the serious long-term impacts of obesity, diabetes, malnutrition and other diet related ailments. Unfortunately, residents in these low-income areas tend to spend less on groceries, leaving little financial incentive for traditional grocery chains to make costly investments for new locations.

In the wealthiest country on Earth, nutritious food should be an expectation, not a luxury. That is why I am reintroducing the Food Deserts Act, which creates new avenues to fund stores in underserved communities. This bill will create USDA funding for state operated revolving funds that will issue low interest loans for the operation of grocery stores in food deserts. The bill ensures that recipients of these loans, including for-profit, non-profit and municipal entities, will provide affordable, healthy food, including fresh produce and staples like milk, bread and meat. It will also ensure that USDA professionals are available to provide technical assistance to recipients who need it.

Access to healthy food is something that most of us take for granted. But despite our own experiences, we need to remember that millions of our constituents are struggling every day to feed their families. With this market driven approach, I hope to complement existing federal programs and efforts around the country by ensuring a stable lending stream for struggling grocery stores and sustainable access to food for communities in need.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting the Food Deserts Act.